

Southern Regional Research Laboratory
New Orleans 19, Louisiana
December 19, 1947

To: Director and Laboratory Staff
From: Survey and Appraisal Section, Cotton Processing Division
Subject: SURVEY NOTES

LINT COTTON

COTTON'S SHARE OF TEXTILE MARKET DROPS IN 1947.

Total mill consumption of all fibers is expected to total 7.0 billion pounds this year, as compared with 7.1 billion pounds last year, 7.5 billion pounds in 1942, and an average of 4.6 billion pounds per year during 1935-39. Although mill consumption of fibers remained high in 1947, textile exports topped all records last year, and the poundage of fibers left for ultimate consumers in the United States declined to 6.6 billion pounds, as compared with 7.3 billion pounds last year. Cotton's share of this total declined from 61 percent to 58 percent, while rayon's increased from 11 to 14 percent. Wool comprised 10 percent, other synthetics 1 percent, jute 9 percent, and hard fibers 8 percent of the 1947 total. Stated in bales, mills consumed 9.7 million bales (480-lb. net) of cotton in 1947, as compared with 10.0 million bales in 1946, of which 7.9 million bales in 1947 and 9.3 million bales in 1946 were left for ultimate consumers after exports of cotton textiles.

Per capita consumption of cotton was down to 26.7 pounds in 1947, only 1.9 pounds more than during 1935-39, as compared with 31.6 pounds in 1946 and 40.2 pounds during the peak wartime year of 1942. Per capita consumption of rayon has steadily climbed from 2.6 pounds per year during 1935-39 to 6.4 pounds in 1947.

From Fiber Consumption Trends, SRRL

COTTON SPINDLE HOURS AT HIGHEST LEVEL SINCE 1943

Mill consumption of cotton continued to run below a year ago, but the number of spindle hours run during October was the most for any month since April 1943. As noted below, the average cotton spinning mill is currently running well over two shifts.

Table 1.- Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills

	: October 1947	: September 1947	: October 1946	: October 1940
Consumption, bales	: 826,216	: 727,448	: 931,229	: 770,832
On hand, 1000 bales	: 6,580	: 3,721	: 7,907	: 15,192
Active spindle hours, billions	: 10.8	: 9.4	: 10.1	: 9.3
Spindle activity, percent of 80-hour capacity	: 122.9	: 114.3	: 116.2	: 103.5

COTTON CROP ESTIMATE RAISED

The Crop Reporting Board added 189,000 bales to the cotton crop in the Dec. 1st. estimate, based largely on increases in California and Texas. Highly favorable weather in California have led to estimates of 682 pounds per acre in that state. Staple length in the U. S. will average 31.7 thirty-seconds inch, as compared with 32.6 for 1946 and 32.2 for 1945—the decrease due to drought in central and western portions of the cotton belt and to increased production in short staple acres. Grade index, as stated last month, is higher than for any recent year, due to favorable weather and increased supply of labor.

December 8th Cotton Production, BAE, and Cotton Quality, PMA, reports.

COTTON PRICES RISE FURTHER

Cotton prices have climbed more than 3 cents per pound in the last month, lifting the mill price of a pound of M 15/16" cotton to 37.41 cents. (This increase can be attributed to continued high mill activity, the Marshall Plan, and the general inflationary situation.) Early in December, DuPont raised its price on viscose staple from 34 cents to 37 cents per pound, but American Viscose Corp. had not followed by December 13th (discussed elsewhere). Mill margins on print cloths widened during the month but declined slightly on sheetings, drills, and ducks.

Table 2.- Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple, and cotton fabrics, and cotton mill margins in cents

	December 11, 1947	October 1947	September 1947	October 1946	Average 1939-40
Cotton, Mideling 15/16"	:	:	:	:	:
delivered at mills, lb.	: 37.41	: 32.88	: 33.09	: 37.56	: 11.01
Rayon, viscose staple	:	:	:	:	:
equivalent price 1/, lb.	: 32.93	: 28.48	: 28.48	: 22.25	: 22.25
Cotton fabrics, average	:	:	:	:	:
17 constructions 2/	: -	: 89.96	: 89.13	: 66.63	: 22.86
Mill margins 3/	:	:	:	:	:
Average, 17 cotton fabrics	: -	: 58.60	: 57.91	: 30.33	: 12.68
Average, 6 printcloths	: -	: 92.65	: 89.81	: 33.68	: 10.55
Average, 3 sheetings	: -	: 42.62	: 43.27	: 23.88	: 9.60
Average, 4 drills	: -	: 33.19	: 33.55	: 26.31	: 9.90
Average, 2 ducks	: -	: 33.23	: 34.00	: 28.75	: 13.10

1/ Cost to mill of same amount of usable fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon price x.89).

2/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for saleable wastes.

3/ Difference between cloth prices and prices (10 market average) of cotton assumed to be used in each kind of cloth.

COTTON SUPPORT LEGISLATION TO BE EXTENDED

"Congressional farm bloc leaders have virtually given up plans for enacting long-range postwar farm legislation during the coming year... Representative Clifford Hope concedes that the chances of enactment are slim. Instead the wartime support program, due to expire December 31st, probably will be extended another year. This means that loans on cotton will continue to be made at 92-1/2 percent of parity.

Cotton Trade Journal, November 28, 1947, page 1.

A national cotton acreage goal of 22 million acres, 3% more than in 1947 and 109% of the 1942-46 average has been announced by Secretary Anderson

Cotton Trade Journal, November 28, 1947, page 1.

MILLS ASK FOR MORE LONG STAPLE COTTON

Cotton mill interests, including the Cotton-Textile Institute, American Thread Co., American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, "informed" the Department of Agriculture that current mill shortages of long-staple cotton must be eased either with additional supplies from the current crop or through a relaxation of the import quota. Manufacturers of thread and fine-quality cottons are said to be having extreme difficulty in getting long-staple cotton (1-1/8-inch and longer).

Daily News Record, December 6, 1947, page 1.

C O T T O N T E X T I L E I N D U S T R Y

EFFECT OF TARIFF REDUCTIONS ON TEXTILE TRADES NOTED

According to a summary in the Daily News Record, the textile trades, with few exceptions, face little chance of economic hurt from the reduced tariffs which begin on January 1st. "Loudest complainers, naturally, were the wool growers...worried lest the domestic industry decline even further." "The domestic lace industry...fears for its life now that France and other European competitors have been given the chance to send in their goods at low rates." Otherwise as follows: (1) Wool piece goods—Competition, except in quality ranges, is unlikely, particularly with British production off; (2) Silk and rayons—Increase in luxury imports can be expected; (3) Knit goods—High production costs abroad will destroy any price advantage won through tariff concessions; (4) Rayon staple—Imports can be expected to increase; (5) Machinery—Some competition from Britain later on; (6) Raw cotton—Leads on duty-free lists of other nations; (7) Cotton yarns and textiles—Tariff cuts relatively light; (8) Men's clothing—Additional worsteds (at 50-cent-a-yard savings) and coatings (mostly British) will gradually be made available.

Daily News Record, November 22, 1947, page 3.

NEW COMPANY ENTERS TEXTILE MACHINERY FIELD

McGlynn Hays Industries, Inc., Belleville, N. J., is latest machinery builder to enter the textile field. Formerly a manufacturer of elevators, it now confines entire production to textile machines. It entered field after a market study by Turk, Hill & Co., N. Y., and worked with Forstmann Woolen Co., Passaic, N. J., in developing a worsted spinning machine of improved design which operates at high speed with "complete freedom from vibration," using minimum of floor space. The company is working on other new textile machines.

Business Week, December 6, 1947, page 80.

ENGLAND PLANS MASS PRODUCTION OF AUTOMATIC LOOMS

England's Evershed Committee has recommended mass production of automatic looms, standardized as to type and width, as the only means to obtain the 120,000 new automatic looms the cotton textile industry hopes to install in the next six years. Best that can be hoped for under current conditions is output of 6,000 automatic looms annually, with one-third going to export. British Northrop looms are termed the equal of any in the world by the report, which turns down proposals to turn over nonautomatic loom production to making of automatic looms, to make looms in a royal ordinance factory and

to depend on foreign sources of supply. Installation of weft replenishing mechanisms on non-automatic looms is recommended as a stop gap measure.

Daily News Record, November 28, 1947, page 1.

COTTON PRODUCTS

NON-WOVEN FABRIC EXPANSION SEEN AT NEW VISKING PLANT

Production of "Viskon" non-woven fabric in the Visking Corp.'s new million dollar North Little Rock, Arkansas, plant has begun. The plant is modern in structure, containing 75,000 square feet. It is currently operating only one line but plans call for operation of several lines in the near future. The lines now in operation consist of machines, resembling standard textile installations, which card and roll into thin sheets the prepared fibers. Duplicate machines in the line place one sheet of thin web on another and the continuous sheet is subjected to heat and chemicals under conditions demanding exact control of temperature and pressure. The completed roll is ready for dyeing or printing. Forty workers are employed at present but 140 workmen are scheduled to be employed once the plant reaches near capacity. Various articles utilizing "Viskon" fabric are displayed at the North Little Rock Plant. Among them are washable draperies, aprons, caps, washable towels, tapes and dust cloths.

Daily News Record, December 1, 1947, page 20.

DEMAND FOR COTTON MATS FOR CURING CONCRETE TO INCREASE

Demand for cotton mats for curing concrete will resume as many states begin large-scale highway construction suspended during the war, according to a survey made by the Cotton Textile Institute. Thirty-six states now allow cotton mat curing.

Daily News Record, December 11, 1947, page 12.

COTTON LOSING FLOUR BAG MARKET

According to the National Cotton Council, the current swing from cotton bags on part of bakers is biggest threat to a domestic cotton outlet since loss of a major portion of tire cord market. This has been due to (1) Action of 8 flour-producing states in refusing to permit millers to refill bags returned by bakers; (2) current 30-cent cost per 100-lb. cotton bag as compared with 10-cent cost of paper.

Progress Bulletin, National Cotton Council, November 15, 1947, page 8.

ULTRASONIC DIRT REMOVAL FROM FABRICS TRIED

Use of ultra-sonic rays for dirt removal from fabrics in the future "were envisioned" by Dr. George L. Heller, dean of the School of Chemistry and Physics, Penn State College, in a convention of the American Institute of Laundering. "Present research on ultra-sonic washing is very meagre. However, in our experiments at Penn State we have placed the sample to be cleaned in a liquid and the liquid has been vibrated by an ultra-sonic source, in our case a super-siren. The vibrations set up in the liquid and cloth are of such high frequency that it is possible to get a high acceleration in the cloth without much amplitude of motion. This has the effect of dirt removal without cloth wear. Some more recent work has shown violent

air bubble motion in the liquid, which seems to coincide with the cleaned portion of the sample. Further research may show that the liquid is entirely unnecessary and the dirt may be removed by the air, or perhaps with electrostatically-charged collector plates. It is believed that again we must work closely with the researchers on the basic fabrics. The cleaning process can be automatically controlled by using photoelectric comparators to determine when the cloths have a standard whiteness. Colored fabrics would be cleaned until a control piece was also cleaned."

Daily News Record, November 6, 1947, page 10.

COMPETITIVE MATERIALS

RAYON PRICES INCREASED BY DUPONT

DuPont increased prices on all of its rayon except acetate staple on December 8th, the first rayon price increase since last February. Prices were increased an average of 10% on viscose and acetate yarn, by 3 cents per pound on viscose staple, and were unchanged on acetate staple. The trade expected other companies to follow, but none had done so at the end of last week. Industrial was reported making sales for January delivery at the old price. With present high prices for rayon fabrics, it was believed that mills would have no trouble paying increased rayon prices. Rayon manufacturing costs have risen since January and some producers currently are engaged in wage negotiations which may result in further high costs. Old prices, and DuPont's new prices are given below.

Table 3.- Old and new prices for rayon yarn and staple

Rayon	:	Old price	:	DuPont price
	:	Cents	:	Cents
Staple, viscose bright	:	32,34	:	37
Tire yarn, viscose, high ten	:		:	
1100 denier, 480 fil.	:	53	:	55
1650 denier, 720 fil.	:	52	:	54
2200 denier, 960 fil.	:	51	:	53
Yarn, viscose, reg., 100 denier ..	:	86	:	95
Yarn, acetate, 100 denier.....	:	84	:	91
	:		:	

GERMAN RAYON NOW IMPORTED INTO U.S.

An American firm has made a "deal" by which it buys pulp and fuel from Sweden, Norway, and Finland and has these and other raw materials shipped to a German rayon manufacturer. In exchange, the manufacturer is selling his entire production in the United States with the American firm as sole distributor. The rayon is reported to be of excellent quality with the 150 denier size selling for \$2 a pound. (As compared with 67 cents for American rayon).

Journal of Commerce, December 1, 1947, page 22.

RAYON TARIFF CUT WILL NOT LOWER RAYON PRICES

Reducing duty on imported rayon staple from 25% to 20% under tariff changes becoming effective January 1st. will not bring price of imported staple, now 38 to 42 cents, down to domestic price levels. Foreign producers of staple pay \$250 per ton for pulp against \$150 here; \$25 for coal against \$18 or \$19 here, and 14 cents for caustic soda against 3 cents here.

Daily News Record, November 24, 1947, page 26.

INDUSTRIAL RAYON TO INCREASE RAYON TIRE CORD OUTPUT

Industrial Rayon's production of rayon will be increased 6 million pounds by end of next year, bringing the company's total output to 76 million pounds, of which 48 million pounds is tire cord, according to Hiram S. Rivitz, president.

Daily News Record, December 8, 1947, page 18.

HIGHLY EFFICIENT GERMAN CUPRA RAYON MANUFACTURE STUDIED

Processes developed at I. G. Farbenindustrie's Dormagon plant made possible recovery of 93% of the copper and 75% of the ammonia used in production of rayon by the cuprammonium process, according to a report now available at the office of Technical Services. Resulting savings brought these rayons within competitive range of viscose rayon, according to the report's author, Capt. Raphael S. Krausen of the Chemical Warfare Service. The investigation also revealed a machine to continually spin cuprammonium rayon from beginning of process to final winding of threads on spools.

Daily News Record, December 8, 1947, page 18.

CELANESE DEVELOPS ACETATE STAPLE INSULATING MATERIAL

Celanese has developed a new insulating fabric made of acetate staple called "Intercel." Although sold commercially, it is still in a market development stage. Although primarily produced as an insulating fabric for heavy outerwear, it is being promoted as a raincoat interlining, an overall lining, and for use in home, in pillows and coverlets.

"The new fabric is made by forming a batt of 1-1/2 inch acetate staple fiber and passing it between two cylinders with excessive heat and a moisture fog. The combination of the heat, which is 450 degrees Fahrenheit, provided by 600 pounds of steam in the cylinders, and the moisture fuses the outer layers of the batt developing a thin skin-like surface. The tiny air cells, between the sealed surfaces, provide the insulating quality of the fabric. The fabric can be used as interlining without a cheesecloth backing, it was reported. Its most important feature is its ability to be washed. Promotors of the new fabric state that it is the only thermo fabric that is washable. It is now being used extensively for children's winter playsuits because of this quality. When washed or drycleaned, the rayon product does not bunch up as most cotton interlinings are likely to do. The fabric's quality of resisting humidity keeps it from increasing in weight when worn.

"At present, the Celanese Corp. is selling its thermo fabric, Intercel, at 25¢ a yard. The fabric is a 7-oz. weight and 41 inches in width. The greatest

demand for the fabric is coming from Mid-west outerwear manufacturers, it was noted, but a growing demand from raincoat cutters is expected. To cope with the increasing demand manufacturers of the thermo fabric plan at least 50 percent greater output in 1948."

Journal of Commerce, November 25, 1947, page 16.

- TECHNICAL EXCHANGE AGREEMENT BETWEEN COURTAULDS AND AMERICAN VISCOSA CORP.
ENDS

American Viscose Corp., subsidiary until the war of Courtaulds, will no longer exchange technical information with that English company. A. V. C., however, is expected to continue distributing rayon staple imports for Lustre Fibres, Ltd., a U. S. Subsidiary of Courtaulds'.

Daily News Record, November 29, 1947, page 3.

F.T.C. CLAIMS "CROWN TESTED" TAGS MISREPRESENT

The Federal Trade Commission has charged American Viscose Corp. with falsely representing that "Crown Tested" terms are independent marks of quality applicable to all rayon products meeting specific quality or grade requirements. It also said American Viscose improperly represented that "Crown Tested" fabrics had been tested and approved by an independent laboratory. "There are no recognized standards for the testing of rayon products. Nor are there any adopted consumer standards for testing and grading rayon."

Daily News Record, November 25, 1947, Sect.1, page 4.

NEW NON-WOVEN ACETATE FABRIC DEVELOPED

A new type of non-woven acetate rayon fabric has been produced by the Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company which is made by heat-bonding two sheets of cross-laid yarns. This gives a cloth-like structure closely resembling a woven fabric which can be given an unusual two-tone effect by using a differently coloured set of threads on each side. These non-woven acetates are heat sealing and can be made with a smooth satin-like finish. A non-woven lace-like fabric is also being manufactured by the same company again utilizing the heat sealing properties of the acetate fibres.

Modern Industry, October 15, 1947, as quoted in Courtaulds' Summary

NEW INDUSTRIAL USES OF RAYON LISTED

According to a statement from the Textile Research Department of American Viscose Corp., industrial applications of rayon are rapidly increasing. Following are specifically mentioned:

Fan, conveyor and transmission belting
Low and high pressure hose
Packing for pumps
Protective tubing for wire
Carrier fiber in asbestos yarns
Venetian blind tapes
Automobile lining and upholstery

Non-woven place mats, napkins, towels, disposable diapers, ribbons, gift wrappings, interlinings for suits, casket linings, tea bags, filters, draperies ..

Felt (made of rayon flock) for phonograph turn tables, auto glove compartments.

Laminated plastics (restricted by price differential, non-availability of rayon in suitable constructions).

Textile Bulletin, November 15, 1947, pages 76, 77

SILK FOR TIRE CORD BEING CONSIDERED

Indications that Government agencies may be turning/other-than-textile uses for raw silk as a means of moving some of the stocks here and in Japan are reported in the market. Tire cord is one such outlet being investigated, it is said. This experiment initially may concern such tire uses as the landing gear for large planes, it is believed by some, who recall that nylon proved particularly adaptable for use on the tires of large bombers. At any rate, such a development, although it would require at least another year before tests could be completed, would take some of the raw silk out of the textile market, it is pointed out.

to
Daily News Record, November 18, 1947, page 25.

SARAN STAPLE AND YARN TO BE PRODUCED

The new Saran Yarn Co., Odenton, Md., a subsidiary of Dow Chemical Co. and National Plastic Products Co., will produce both yarn and short staple, monofilaments and multifilaments. Possibility of blending staple with other fibers is mentioned. Limited experimental quantities are available and plant is expected to be in production by middle of 1948.

Daily News Record, November 25, 1947, page 28.

WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION DOWN SLIGHTLY

World production of wool declined from 3.8 billion pounds (greasy basis) in 1946 to 3.7 billion pounds in 1947, with U. S. production declining from 370 million pounds to 334 million pounds. Southern Hemisphere production accounts for 62% of the world total.

Foreign Crops and Markets, December 1, 1947, page 375.

SHEEP ON RANGE DOWN TO LOWEST NUMBER SINCE CIVIL WAR

According to a speech by Harry E. Reed, director of Livestock Branch, PMA, before the California Wool Growers Association, the number of sheep on the range is down to 31 million, lowest since the Civil War, "because of apprehension from competition of foreign wools. Reducing flocks of sheep when the largest supplier of such raw material is from 8,000 to 12,000 miles away does not make military sense."

Daily News Record, November 26, 1947, page 2.

LIGHT WEIGHT WOOL-NYLON FABRICS DEVELOPED

Fabrics made of superfine woolen or worsted yarns with a fine core of nylon thread, 95% wool and 5% nylon, weighing from 1.5 to 7 ounces per square yard, have been introduced by Silkella, Ltd., London. They are described as possibly "revolutionizing the whole field of lightweight and tropical apparel" and to be four times as strong as wool fabrics and less liable to shrinkage.

Daily News Record, December 3, 1947, page 1.

(This ties in with announced research objective of the British Empire Joint Organization of developing lighter weight fabrics as means of gaining additional wool markets.)

TEXTILE RESEARCH NOTES

FIBERGLAS DIVISION, LAB ARE MOVING EAST

Fiberglas Corp. has announced that its Textile Product Development Laboratory will be transferred from the Newark, Ohio, plant to the plant in Ashton, R. I., with laboratory operations to start shortly after the first of the year. Basic research will continue at the general laboratories in Newark, while the Ashton unit will work with weaving mills and cloth processors. A Fiberglas textile division will be established by the end of the year in New York City (16 East 56th St.), staffed largely by personnel from the Fiberglas Yarns Division of the company's general offices in Toledo.

DEERING, MILLIKEN RESEARCH TRUST ACQUIRES BUILDING

The Deering, Milliken Research Trust, rental occupants of the former Masonic Temple, on Havemeyer place, Greenwich, Connecticut, has purchased that building from the Greenwich Trust Co. and the Putman Trust Co. The purchase price indicated in the tax stamps affixed to the deed was said to be about \$100,000. The trust conducts general research on textiles and fabrics developments. The research laboratory is directed by Dr. D. G. Hare, president of the trust. The building is in the central business zone and contains about 19,000 square feet of floor space.

Daily News Record, December 1, 1947, page 26.

TEXTILE RESEARCH PROCEDURES CRITICIZED

According to an unsigned article entitled "What about Research" in the American Wool and Cotton Reporter (Nov. 27, 1947, page 45), "...the textile industry has looked outside its own industry to find research leadership, particularly to chemists, with the rayon industry in mind. Yet "past experience should indicate to the textile operators that the solution and planning of their research problems must originate within the industry...If the chemist can alter the processing of cotton so that this becomes a chemical procedure, what advantage will there be to any cotton mill owner? His mill, machinery, etc. will be scrapped...The Shirley Institute in England began this approach about 30 years ago and only now seems to be changing its method of attack." During its existence, it "has produced some wonderful finishes for cloth and has done some fine fundamental work on cotton and wool fibers," but has not given the British the solution to their key problem, low productivity. "To many critical observers mill owners will never obtain the research results they require from any program now in sight... Top level research, basic ideas, which can be followed through to successful application, are needed more than anything else." Barber Colman's development in 1920s of high speed spooling and warping at cost of \$500,000 is cited as "a tremendous advance in the reduction of manufacturing costs without elaborate buildings or publicity about research."

GINNING LABORATORY SET UP AT LUBBOCK, TEXAS

A field laboratory has been set up at the Lubbock Army Air Field, near Lubbock, Texas, to study ginning equipment and its relation to cost and quality as a part of a research program being carried on by U. S. Cotton

Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss. The new laboratory will make a study of foreign matter and moisture content in cotton samples, the efficiency of various types of cleaning and conditioning equipment for various types of cotton, etc. About 40 gins in the area are cooperating.

Cotton Trade Journal, November 28, 1947, page 1.

PACIFIC COTTON, RAYON UNIT OPENS DESIGN LIBRARY

The cotton and rayon division of Pacific Mills is opening a design library adjacent to the offices of its stylists, art department and reproduction department, it is made known. Mrs. Joan Sylvia will be in charge of the library, which has been set up as an aid and convenience for the firm's customers. Over 200,000 designs are included in the collection, which dates back as far as the middle of the 19th Century. Current trends in fabric design are accorded special emphasis in the collection, which is classified and indexed for ready selection, adaptation and use. Arrangements to use the design library may be made by contacting Pacific Mills.

Daily News Record, November 19, 1947, page 25.

COTTONSEED AND PEANUTS

OIL AND MEAL PRICES CLIMB

Oil and meal prices have advanced still further during the last month. Prices of cottonseed, peanuts, soybean, and corn oils are now more than 50% higher than in September.

Table 4.- Prices of vegetable oils and meals

	December 15/	November 10/	September 8/	December	September
	1947	1947	1947	1946	1946
Cents per pound					
OILS 3/					
Cottonseed oil....	26.5	:	24.0	:	16.5
Peanut oil.....	26.5	:	25.0	:	17.0
Soybean oil.....	26.0	:	22.0	:	15.5
Corn oil.....	29.0	:	24.5	:	18.0
Coconut oil 4/.....	23.0	:	20.5	:	13.0
Linseed oil 5/.....	34.6	:	31.6	:	29.4
Tung oil 6/.....	28.5	:	27.5	:	24.6
MEALS 7/		Dec. 6			
			Dollars per ton		
Cottonseed meal 8/	95.00	:	87.00	:	86.00
Peanut meal 9/	100.00	:	86.00	:	90.00
Soybean meal 10/	98.00	:	88.50	:	90.50
Coconut meal 11/	81.00	:	80.00	:	74.50
Linseed meal 12/	94.50	:	83.00	:	84.50

1/ Meal quotations on December 6, 1947

2/ Meal quotations on November 8, 1947

3/ Crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills except as noted. From Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter (daily quotations) and from Fats and Oils Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).

4/ Crude, tanks, Pacific Coast.

8/ 41 percent protein, Memphis.

5/ Raw, drums, carlots, N. Y.

9/ 45 percent protein, S.E. Mills.

6/ Drums, carlots, N. Y.

10/ 41 percent protein, Chicago

7/ Bagged carlots. As given in Feedstuffs

11/ 19 percent protein, Los Angeles.

(daily quotations) and Feed Situation,

12/ 32 percent protein, Minneapolis
BAE (monthly quotations).

Soap manufacturers are reported to have started a buyers' strike on coconut oil as copra hit a historic price peak of \$280 a ton, San Francisco, on December 2 and as coconut oil reached 26 cents. Last March copra reached \$247.50 but a nearly six-months buyers' strike brought the price down to \$140 a ton. European nations have been reported to be bidding price up.

Wall Street Journal, December 5, 1947, page 1.

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION UP SLIGHTLY

World peanut production in 1947 is estimated at 9.8 million short tons, 2% over 1946 and 3% over average prewar. Expansion over last year in the output of the United States (from 1,018 to 1,063 million tons) India, Netherlands Indies, and French West Africa slightly overbalanced reductions in China, Nigeria and Argentina. Of 1947 world production, 4.0 million tons is in India, 2.4 million tons in China, and 1.4 million tons in Africa.

Crops and Markets, Dec. 1, 1947, page 371.

LINTERS AND CELLULOSE

PURIFIED LINTERS ADVANCE AGAIN IN PRICE

Dissolving wood pulp prices were raised \$7 and \$8 per ton on December 1st, but the increase represents a change in method of quoting rather than an actual price increase. Dissolving wood pulp prices are now quoted f.o.b. producing mill, full freight allowed. Purified linters climbed another three quarters of a cent per pound during November.

Table 5.- Prices of dissolving wood pulp and purified linters

Cents per pound

	Wood pulp 1/				Purified linters 2/
	Standard	High-T.	Acetate	& cupra	
	viscose	viscose	grade	grade	
1947, January	6.60	6.92	7.40		19.00
February	6.95	7.35	7.90		17.00
March	6.95	7.35	7.90		14.50
April	6.95	7.35	7.90		14.50
May	6.95	7.35	7.90		14.50
June	6.95	7.35	7.90		14.50
July	7.10	7.55	8.20		14.50
August	7.10	7.55	8.20		12.50
September	7.10	7.55	8.20		11.50
October	7.10	7.55	8.20		12.50
November	7.10	7.55	8.20		13.25
December	7.45	7.90	8.60		-

1/ Compiled from Rayon Organon and from letters to us from producer. Wood pulp prices are f.o.b. domestic producing mill, full freight allowed, and 3% transportation tax allowed Dec. 1, 1947 on; freight equalized with that Atlantic or Gulf port carrying lowest backhaul rate to destination plus 3% of backhaul charges, prior to December 1st.

2/ Compiled from letters to us from a producer. F.O.B. pulp plant.

S U G A R

PUERTO RICO BYPRODUCT RESEARCH DISCUSSED

A small plant is being built in Puerto Rico to produce 1,000 pounds per day of dry food yeast from black strap molasses, according to Dr. Vicenty of the Puerto Rico Industrial Development Co. The new plant, utilizing all stainless steel equipment, will yield about two and a half pounds of yeast per gallon. Processes are being developed for manufacturing citric and itaconic acid from inedible molasses and sugar. A successful commercial process for citric acid has not yet been developed, but Puerto Rican chemists have substantially reduced costs and further research may make its manufacture economical. Local chemists have doubled efficiency of a U.S.D.A. process for making itaconic acid, according to Dr. Vicenty. It is estimated that raw materials will cost only 11 cents a pound against 22 cents using original method.

Journal of Commerce, December 1, 1947, page 21.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION UP

World production of beet and cane sugar for 1947-48 season is estimated at 33.5 million short tons (raw value), compared with 31.9 million tons in 1946-47, and an average of 34.8 million tons during 1935-39. Major increases in U. S., USSR and Philippines more than offset decreases in Cuba and Western Europe. (A table gives output in each country).

Foreign Crops and Markets, December 1, 1947, page 367.

R I C E

WORLD RICE PRODUCTION RISING

The 1947-48 (August-July) world rice crop is forecast at 7,050 million bushels, compared with 6,900 million during 1946-47 and an average of 7,400 million bushels per year during 1935-39. Production in Asia is expected to rise from 6,455 million bushels to 6,575 million bushels; production in U.S. from 71.5 million bushels to 77.0 million bushels.

Foreign Crops and Markets, December 15, 1947, page 406.